

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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JUNE 14, 1954

U. S. Shares Knowledge With Overseas Nations

Our Government's Technical Cooperation Program Is Now Raising Living Standards in Underdeveloped Countries

THE Sahara Desert, whose restless sands long ago buried the tombs of Egypt's ancient rulers, is meeting its match. Experts in the technical cooperation program of the Foreign Operations Administration have not only stopped the creeping desert, but are actually forcing it to retreat inland from the coast of Libya.

The African land of Libya is mostly desert. Only a narrow strip along the coast is fertile and green. A few years ago, Libyans became alarmed at the advance of the sands into the coastal area. The Sahara was threatening to turn all Libya into an arid wasteland.

The Libyan government called upon the United States for help. U. S. soil experts were sent to Africa to cooperate with the Libyans. The Americans realized the magnitude of the problem that faced them, but after a survey they came up with a plan.

On each sand dune that was pushing into the fertile coastland, workers dug a ditch in the shape of a square. In the ditches, they piled brush which stuck up above the surface for several feet. The brush acted as a snow fence does in northern climates. It kept the sand from drifting.

Then, in the center of each square, an acacia tree was planted. This tree does not need much moisture. As the tree's roots spread out, they held the soil. With the soil held in place, grass began to appear. The Sahara's advance was stopped.

Libyan leaders then asked if it would be possible to push the desert

back. Once again the American technicians made use of the acacia tree. They determined that these trees would grow on the desert itself. Because the soil was baked almost as hard as rock, a machine auger was devised to bore holes for planting the trees. The auger can bore up to 1,000 holes per day where a man working with pick and shovel could not do more than six or eight.

Today tree nurseries have been established in Libya, and the seedlings are being planted on the edge of the desert. In all, some 90,000 trees are expected to be planted. Those already in the ground are growing, and their roots are holding the soil.

This is but one of the projects under the U. S. government's technical cooperation program. Such projects are being carried out in lands throughout the world. They are coming in for close examination today as top planners appear before Congressional committees to request funds for the coming year.

Director Harold Stassen of the Foreign Operations Administration and his assistants are asking for a total of about 3½ billion dollars to help other lands during 1955. Most of this sum is for military aid. Some is for reconstruction work in such war-torn lands as Korea. A large amount is meant to be used in bolstering the economies of weak, but friendly, nations. Only 131 million dollars—about three per cent of the total request—is for the technical cooperation program.

(Concluded on page 6)



FLAG DAY, June 14, always attracts visitors to shrines of American freedom. One of the most popular spots is the Archives building in Washington, D. C., where visitors may see the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution sets forth the powers of the three great branches of our government.

Clash Between McCarthy And Eisenhower Examined

Administration Chiefs Are Angered by Senator's Advice to U. S. Government Employees

JUST two years ago this month, Dwight Eisenhower returned from military duty in Europe and began the active campaign which eventually took him into the White House. This year, on the anniversary of his return, the President who had led the Republicans to victory in 1952 was engaged in a sharp conflict with a prominent member of his own party—Senator Joseph McCarthy.

There had been previous clashes between McCarthy and the Eisenhower administration, but observers regard the one which erupted about two weeks ago as the most serious of all. Commentators and editorial writers, in general, agree that the lines of battle between McCarthy and the administration have now finally been drawn.

The issue arose when Senator McCarthy openly urged federal administrative employees to disregard certain orders and instructions put forth by their superior officers. He urged these employees to give him secret information from their agencies' files, despite any administrative orders against doing so. White House spokesmen then made a quick and sharp attack on the McCarthy position.

This dispute involves the basic set-up of our government under the Constitution. As is well known, the federal government consists of three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch is headed by the President. His orders, and those issued by the top officials

whom he appoints, are expected to guide and control all federal administrative employees.

Among the strictest of such orders are those which establish rules on the handling of secret information. In general, the administration prohibits rank-and-file government workers from giving secret data to anyone outside the executive branch—even to members of Congress—without special permission.

A great deal of the information possessed by our government would, if made public, be valuable to Russia and other unfriendly countries. Furthermore, such investigating agencies as the FBI often receive unsubstantiated reports about certain individuals. These reports, if released from government files, could severely damage the reputations of the people they concern. If they are false, the damage would be needless and unjust. These are among the reasons for secrecy within the administrative agencies.

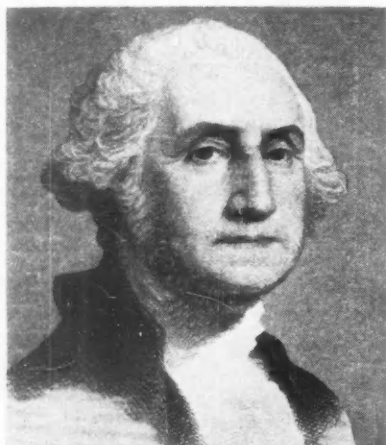
Senator McCarthy claims there is another. He says high government officials sometimes use a "curtain of secrecy" to hide evidence of "graft, corruption, wrongdoing, communism, and treason." Therefore, McCarthy declares that he "just will not abide by any secrecy directive by anyone."

McCarthy says that he, as chairman of a permanent Senate investigating committee, is fully entitled to receive any reports he can get from

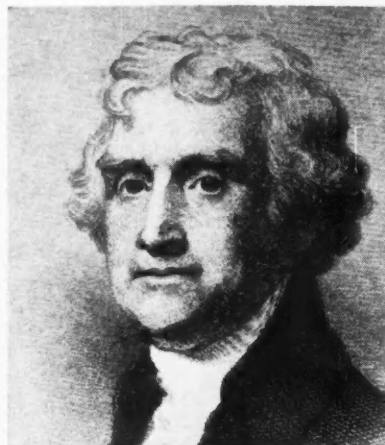
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SIMPLE TOOLS which we take for granted in the United States are strange and unusual in many lands abroad. This is true of steel plows in India. The natives must learn how to use the implements which the U. S. sends to help them.



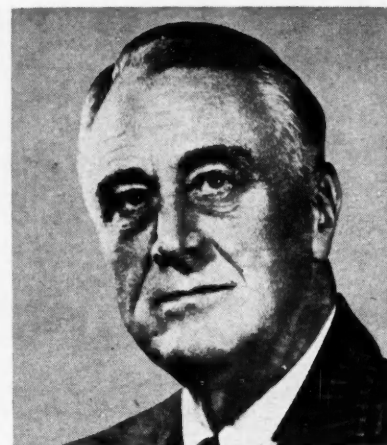
George Washington



Thomas Jefferson



Herbert Hoover



Franklin D. Roosevelt

MAJOR DISPUTES BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OCCURRED DURING THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS

Latest Clash

(Concluded from page 1)

administrative officials and employees. Congress, he points out, is entitled to investigate how well the administrative departments do their work. So McCarthy says he intends to gather information, by any possible means, about charges of graft or subversive activities in the executive branch.

Moreover, he says it is the duty of all federal workers to give him information on such matters, regardless of any orders they have received from the President or other officials.

In his fight against Army Secretary Robert Stevens and other military officials, McCarthy has used a secret paper which he says was obtained from a young Army officer. It is said to deal with the activities of subversives in the Army.

As we go to press, the young officer's identity is unknown except to McCarthy and perhaps some of McCarthy's helpers. The Senator's opponents, however, say it was a violation of Army and White House regulations for the secret paper to be given to anyone outside the executive branch—and possibly a law violation for McCarthy to receive it.

When this matter was brought up for discussion during the Stevens-McCarthy hearings, in Washington, McCarthy made the statement which brought him into sharper conflict with President Eisenhower's administration than ever before. Speaking of federal employees he said "It's their duty to give us [the McCarthy investigators] any information which they have." This duty, he declared, arises from the employees' oath of loyalty to the United States, and "towers far above" any duty to obey the orders of the President or other top officials in the executive departments.

Won't Tell Names

McCarthy has promised that he will never reveal the names of any government employees who go against the orders of their superiors and give him secret information from their agencies. If their names were revealed, the people might lose their jobs or be subject to other penalties.

McCarthy's position, briefly summed up, is this: He thinks it is the job of his committee to investigate possible wrongdoing in all executive agencies. He thinks the administration is trying to block his efforts by classifying great volumes of information as "secret" or "confidential" and forbidding employees to reveal it. He intends to go ahead and try to get the

information whether it is secret or not. He says federal workers will be doing a patriotic service if they help him obtain it, even though they may be violating official orders.

Eisenhower supporters reply:

"No matter how deep Senator McCarthy's feelings may be concerning the need to investigate all parts of our government, the fact remains that he—as a senator—is not supposed to rule the executive branch. Nevertheless, he asks employees in that branch to take their instructions from him—rather than from their legally chosen superior officers. By what right can he assume the main responsibility for policing our administrative agencies?"

Further Criticism

"McCarthy's doctrine, if followed in wholesale fashion, could practically wreck our federal government. President Eisenhower and his top assistants are responsible for managing the executive branch and keeping it cleared of wrongdoers. They can operate effectively only if they receive loyal cooperation and obedience from the people who serve under them. If every employee feels free to make up his own mind on when he should obey his superiors' orders and when he should not, then we can't have a workable federal administration."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., with the direct approval of President Eisenhower, has made a statement on this subject. He says the President's responsibility for running the executive branch of our government "cannot be usurped by any individual who may seek to set himself above the laws of our land."

Senator McCarthy argues that his position as chairman of a Senate investigating committee entitles him to receive secret information from federal employees. Provisions to this effect, he says, are contained in the Congressional Reorganization Act, which was passed several years ago. Democratic Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, who helped write the measure, replies that it doesn't give McCarthy an over-all "hunting license" in the executive branch.

Republican congressmen, long disturbed by the growing conflict between McCarthy and the administration, are divided in their comments. Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota indicates that he sympathizes with McCarthy's desire to get as much information as possible from inside the administrative agencies. Several other GOP senators, including Ralph Flanders of Vermont and Majority Leader William Knowland of California, vigorously oppose the McCarthy

position. In general, Democrats support Eisenhower as against McCarthy.

It isn't likely that the conflict will soon come to an end or reach a decision. If the administration knew the identity of any McCarthy informants within the government departments, it might bring a climax by seeking to take disciplinary action against them. But, thus far, McCarthy has effectively protected his informants.

Meanwhile, observers point out the fact that many other congressional investigators besides McCarthy have made extensive use of "leaks" in information from the administrative agencies. Senator John Williams of Delaware, who helped expose serious irregularities and graft in the Internal Revenue Bureau several years ago, says he obtained much of his information at that time from government employees.

Earlier Clashes

From the earliest years of our existence as a nation, however, the executive branch has battled against any moves that might be regarded as congressional encroachment.

In 1792, when Congress was probing the cause of a U. S. Army defeat in a conflict with the Indians, the investigators sought certain military papers from President George Washington. With the advice of his Cabinet, Washington decided that he could and should withhold secret papers if their disclosure "would injure the public." A few years later he refused to release some diplomatic documents that the House wanted.

In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson was asked to give Congress information about the case of Aaron Burr, who was accused of plotting against the United States. Though Jefferson complied in part, he withheld papers which he thought might contain false accusations against innocent people.

There have been similar actions by Presidents Jackson, Grant, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and others. President Herbert Hoover supported his Secretary of State in a refusal to give a Senate committee some secret diplomatic papers. Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman many times held back information from congressional committees.

Several weeks ago President Eisenhower followed the same policy and refused to let his chief assistants give out certain pieces of information sought by the McCarthy investigators. Now McCarthy has openly invited the holders of lesser government positions to give him information in defiance of Presidential orders. The outcome of this challenge against the White House remains to be seen.



THE LATEST clash between the legislative and executive branches of the government involves the activities of Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin

France Has Troubles Both at Home and Abroad

High Prices and Costly War in Indochina Are Heavy Burdens for French Nation

FRANCE is gravely upset these days. The French people have not recovered from the bad news from Indochina. Many of them blame the government for the loss of territory to the communists. There is pressure for the government to end the conflict at all costs.

Meanwhile, France faces serious problems at home. Inflation has pushed prices sky high, and wages have not kept pace. More than half of all the houses in France are 100 years old. Housing is scarce. As a result, the average family may be crowded into two or three rooms.

The French are making little progress in solving these difficulties because government leadership is constantly changing. No premier and cabinet have been able to stay in power long enough to carry out a sound economic policy. Whereas nearly all Americans work together in two major parties, the French belong to 15. A French premier must have the support of other parties besides his own to stay in power. The present government, headed by Joseph Laniel, is the 18th since World War II.

The U. S. is deeply concerned about the troubles which the French people are experiencing. France is a key country in the defense system which we are helping to build in Western Europe. Disturbances in France are bound to weaken our side in the struggle against communism.

THE LAND France is the largest country in Europe—outside of Russia. It is somewhat smaller than the combined area of the Dakotas and Nebraska. France has many types of land—plains in the north, mountains along the borders in the south and east, rolling hills in the northwest, and a high plateau in the south central part of the country.

While France lies about as far north as southern Canada, it has much milder weather. Along the northwestern coast, the climate is similar to that of Washington and Oregon. The Mediterranean coast is somewhat like southern California. In the north-



FRANCE IS FINDING it necessary to draft more young men for military service because she wants to strengthen her forces which are fighting the communists in Indochina

east, the weather is like that of Illinois and Indiana.

France has a large colonial empire whose total area is many times greater than France itself. Among the most important of her lands are Indochina, French Guiana in South America, New Caledonia in the Pacific, and Corsica in the Mediterranean.

RESOURCES. France has rich, fertile soil. There are many rivers rising in the mountains which are capable of supplying electric power, and about half have been harnessed. Nearly one sixth of France is forested, although not with heavy stands of timber such as are found in Scandinavia or Canada. In northeastern France are great beds of iron ore. In the same region are important coal fields. Other minerals found in France include bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, potash, nickel, and clay.

PEOPLE. France has a population of more than 42½ million. The French are noted for being thrifty and hard-working and for having a strong love for their country. However, from region to region they differ considerably in speech, dress, and customs.

An educational system, controlled by the government, provides schooling for all boys and girls between 6 and 14. Those able to pass severe exams may go on to universities and professional schools. However, few children from the poorer families get a higher education. There is little opportunity for a student to work his way through college, as there is in the U. S.

The average French worker earns between \$15 and \$20 a week. Although he receives certain family benefits, in addition to his salary, the income of the average Frenchman is pitifully low by our standards. City people have a hard time making ends meet. Many families live on thin soup, potatoes, and bread during the last week of each month. A worker's wife must patch old clothing and make it do. A new overcoat takes a month's salary.

INDUSTRY. Two fifths of the French people are engaged in manufacturing or commercial activities. There are large iron and steel mills and other big industries which turn out machinery, munitions, autos, trac-

tors, bicycles, textiles, furniture, perfume, cosmetics, and wine. But the goods for which France is most famous are those made by hand in little workshops—dresses, hats, gloves, tapestries, lace, furs, shoes, and leather goods.

French industry is aided by the fact that the country has an excellent transportation system. The country has 26,400 miles of railways and almost 200,000 miles of highways. Four large rivers and numerous smaller ones—connected by a network of canals—form an inland waterway 9,000 miles long.

However, French industrialists have a horse-and-buggy attitude about running their plants. Instead of turning out goods by mass production, thereby keeping prices down, they prefer to make fewer items with a big profit on each one. This keeps prices high. In addition, much factory machinery is out of date, and industrial techniques are behind the times. The result is that a Frenchman works three times as long as an American to produce the same amount of goods.

FARMS. More than half of the French earn a living by farming. The farms are small, averaging about 24 acres, and the owners cultivate them as carefully as Americans tend their gardens. Little machinery was used until after World War II, when Uncle Sam, in an effort to help the French raise more food, supplied them with tractors and other equipment.

Wheat is the chief cereal crop. The French also raise vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, hops, and oil seeds. In the south mulberry leaves are raised for silkworms, and acres upon acres of flowers are cultivated for the perfume industry. Sheep, cattle, goats, and chickens are raised.

TRADE. France buys coal and coke, raw cotton and wool, cereals, and oil from other lands. Her leading exports are chemical products, fabrics, iron and steel, wines, women's clothing, perfume, soap, and jewelry. Between 30 and 40 per cent of her trade is with her colonies. The rest is chiefly with the U. S., Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium.

GOVERNMENT. France is a democratic republic with the lawmaking

power in the hands of the National Assembly. There is a President whose powers are limited, and a Premier, chosen by the President and the Assembly, who is the real head of the government. France has a measure of socialism. Some of her industries and public utilities—coal, electricity, railways, gas, and banks—are operated by the government.

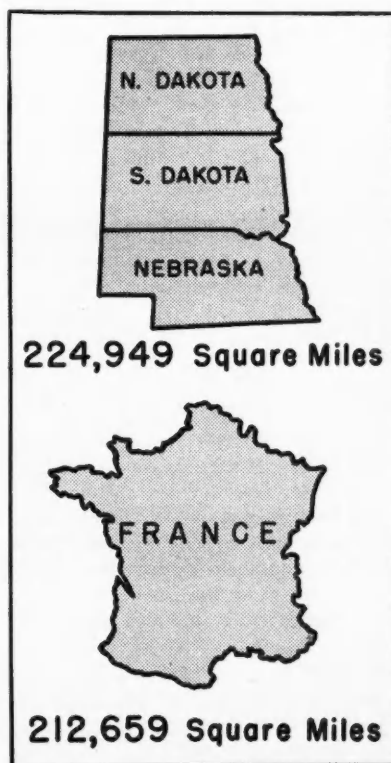
FOREIGN POLICY. France's foreign policy has been one of cooperation with other nations of the West in an effort to maintain world peace and improve economic conditions. She is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a leader in the United Nations. However, France's unstable government often prevents the nation from taking action on vital matters of foreign policy.

For example, the proposal for a European army to consist of troops from France, Western Germany, Italy, and other nations has bogged down, largely because of the attitude of the French. Even though some French officials were among the first to advocate the plan, the leaders of that country are getting more and more reluctant to join an army in which Germany is represented. They fear that their old enemy will build up enough military strength to threaten France once more. Consequently, the strengthening of Western Europe's defenses—one of our major goals—is falling behind.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY. France has a history that dates to the time of the Roman Empire. It began to take shape as an independent nation some 15 centuries ago. Through the years, France rose to a position of leadership in the world and became a center of art, culture, and learning.

France early accepted the idea of government by the people. French soldiers fought on the side of the colonies in the American Revolution, and a few years later France itself revolted against its king and set up a republican form of government.

The past century has seen a decline in France's position as a world leader. Two disastrous World Wars in 30 years left the country weak and faced with tremendous economic and political troubles both at home and in its colonies.



The Story of the Week



MEN IN THE NEWS. Harold Stassen (left) heads our government's technical assistance program and Senator Prescott Bush is a leader in the move to form new rules on Senate investigating committee procedures (see stories).

Heads Foreign Aid

Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, and three-time candidate for the Republican nomination for President, is the administration official in charge of our technical assistance program. In fact, Stassen has charge of all U. S. foreign aid programs.

The big job of spending billions to aid our friends abroad was assigned to Stassen when President Eisenhower named him Director of the Mutual Security Agency in 1953. He has also been in the news after clashes with Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin on whether or not we should give help to nations which carry on trade with communist lands.

Stassen rose to his high federal government post after many years of public service. He was a county attorney in his home state when he was only 23 years old. He was twice governor of the state, but resigned during his third term to go on duty as a naval officer in World War II.

Some of his friends suggested him as a GOP Presidential candidate in 1944. He tried for the nomination in 1948 and again in 1952 when President Eisenhower was chosen.

Stassen was one of the American delegates at the 1945 San Francisco Conference, which set up the United Nations. He was president of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 until he took over his duties at MSA.

Stassen began life on a Minnesota truck farm 47 years ago. When he was 15 his father became ill and young Stassen took over the job of running his family's farm for a time. He worked his way through the University of Minnesota by holding jobs as a Pullman car conductor, a grocery clerk, and a pan greaser in a bakery shop. He won his law degree in 1929 and began his upward climb.

Changing the Rules?

Lawmakers in both political parties are supporting changes in the rules now governing Senate investigating committees. Public interest in the McCarthy-Army hearings and the recent history of investigations have focused attention on the way some investigations are conducted.

Many senators think the ordinary rules of fair play and justice are now violated by some committee procedures. They direct their fire at such practices as hearings run by a single senator without regard for the wishes

of other members of his committee; requiring witnesses to testify without the advice of their own lawyers; inaccurate reports of secret hearings being given to newspapers by senators.

From the Republican side, Senator Prescott Bush of Connecticut and Senator William Knowland have been in the forefront of the move for rule changes. Senator Bush, drawing on suggestions arrived at by the Republican Policy Committee, made a list of 23 rules for Congressional investigations. His list was followed by one made up by Senator Estes Kefauver and other Democrats. The Senate may consider both sets of suggestions during its present session.

Scientist under Shadow

Congress, the public, and the Atomic Energy Commission are pondering the effects of a decision by a loyalty investigating board which found Atomic Scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer loyal, but still asked that he be barred from the government's atomic secrets. Oppenheimer, who played an important part in developing the atomic bomb for the United States, knows most of the secrets the government now has.

Unless the Atomic Energy Commission or Congress reverses the board's findings, Dr. Oppenheimer will not be able to do any further work on our atomic and hydrogen bomb projects. Two members of the board said they

voted as they did on the Oppenheimer case because:

(1) The scientist had associations with persons whose loyalty might be questioned.

(2) He did not have sufficient regard for the requirements of our security system.

(3) He was opposed, at first, to our government's making the hydrogen bomb.

(4) The board was not satisfied with all his answers when he testified before it.

The one member of the panel who voted to retain Dr. Oppenheimer in his work said that most of these things were known about the scientist before the government asked him to go to work on its secret projects, and that there is no reason now, if there was none before, to bar him. This panel member also said that the board's decision would lead to trouble because Dr. Oppenheimer has the support of many of the government's most important scientists. It was claimed they would now be afraid to advise the government for fear they, too, would come under fire of loyalty boards.

Indochina

The United Nations Security Council will consider a request made by Thailand concerning the fighting in Indochina. The Thai representatives, whose country borders on Indochina, have asked the UN body to send a team of observers to Thailand. The observers would be ordered to check on any signs that the fighting might spread to Thailand.

As the Vietminh communists have added to their victories against the French and Indochinese forces, Thai leaders have become more alarmed. They fear the communists may be thinking of starting trouble for Thailand. Several miles of Indochina along the Thai border have come under communist control.

Meanwhile, much of the world's attention is on a triangle-shaped area on the northeastern coast of Viet Nam, one of the states of Indochina. The area is in the country's delta, the richest part of Indochina, and the producer of a large share of its food. The French and Indochinese forces have

fortified the area and are making it a base for defensive operations.

In the past few days the communists have been stepping up their attacks. In a move to bolster defenses, the French have sent General Paul Ely to Indochina to replace General Henri-Eugene Navarre as top military commander. Ely, former Chief of Staff of French land forces, will also take over high administrative duties previously performed by a civilian official.

Military Meeting

While debate began in the United Nations on the threat of the Indochinese War to peace in Southeast Asia,



PRETTY Ann Morrissy of Cornell University holds a special distinction. She's the school's first woman sports editor.

another meeting was under way in Washington to consider military steps which might be taken to stop the Reds.

Top military leaders of five nations met in the secret conferences. On hand at the Pentagon were officers from Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The U. S. Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Robert Carney, represented our country.

The conference undoubtedly discussed the possibility that the U. S. might enter the Indochinese War. The action which other nations might take probably received attention, too.

As long ago as March 29, there was talk in Washington that the U. S. might send air and naval forces to the war. On that date Secretary of State John Dulles called for "united action" against the Reds. On April 16 Vice President Richard Nixon said it was possible the U. S. would send troops to Indochina to fight. More recently, though, American leaders have been more cautious in their statements about plans for U. S. participation.

Proposed Amendment

Congress is now considering an important Constitutional amendment concerning our federal court system. The suggested change, which has already been approved by the Senate, would limit the number of Supreme Court justices to nine, the present number. The amendment would also require all federal judges to retire when 75 years old unless they had been appointed for a certain number of years.

The proposal was passed in the Senate last month by a vote of 58 to 19, more than the two-thirds majority re-



"OUR BIBLE—HOW IT CAME TO US" is the title of a new motion picture produced by the American Bible Society. The film traces the history of the New Testament from the first century A.D. up to the present time.

quired for amendments. Before it can become law it must also be approved by a two-thirds vote of the House and by three fourths of the states.

At present, the number of justices on the Supreme Court is fixed by law. Thus, Congress can enlarge or decrease the size of the court. This has happened from time to time in the past.

Trouble for Pakistan

The young nation of Pakistan is having trouble with her province of East Pakistan. In recent weeks, riots broke out in the overcrowded province. More than 500 persons were killed. The Pakistani government believes some of the rioting was caused by communists and their followers.

This month the Pakistani government ousted the leaders of East Pakistan for failing to quell the riots. The province is 1,000 miles away and only one sixth the size of West Pakistan, the seat of government, but it is very important. About 56 per cent of the population and the nation's main industries are located in East Pakistan.

Here and There

North American cities will take cover today (June 14) in the first nation-wide civil defense practice alert. All 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico will join in the two-day exercise, and neighboring Canada will participate, too. Civil defense teams will get a workout as mock bomber and guided missile attacks are made upon our country, its territories, and Canada. The purpose of the alert is to find the weak spots in our civil defense system and strengthen them.

Social Security coverage may be extended to about ten million more Americans. The House of Representatives passed a bill bringing more people into the system and raising the benefits which the aged receive. Some workers will pay more into the fund if the bill becomes law.

West Germany, which has recovered remarkably from World War II damage to her industries, now plans to spend about a quarter of a billion dollars more this year on further improvements for her factories, mines, and farms. American aid has been



PROSPECTORS are staking claims in the west, just as their forefathers did in 1849. But instead of gold in California, the prospectors are looking for uranium in the four-state area known as the Colorado Plateau. The discoveries there may be the world's largest.

responsible for much of Germany's comeback so far.

Australians decided to keep their Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, and his party in office in an election which brought 4,800,000 voters to the polls. Although he won by a narrow margin, Menzies has been successful in drawing supporters together to continue his administration.

Saving Water

President Eisenhower wants to make certain that the United States never runs out of water. In recent years droughts in western states, water shortages in some of our large cities, and the increasing use of water in the U. S. has awakened people to the danger that perhaps some day the U. S. will not have enough water.

The President has named a committee to study our water supply. In forming the group, on which the Secretaries of Agriculture, Defense and Interior will serve, the President said that water "is the nation's single greatest resource." He said the committee is to find out what happens to our water now, and what can be done about using it wisely.

The committee is now at work getting its staff organized and planning its study. Its findings should be a great help in such fields as soil conservation, river and harbor development, electric power production, and farm irrigation.

Break for Taxpayers

In these high-priced days, it is real news that Uncle Sam is going to be able to save dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, who signs Uncle Sam's checks, says during the financial year which begins July 1, the administration expects to cut spending by more than \$5 billion. Added to the \$7 billion cut in expenditures during the present year, it means quite a saving for the taxpayers.

Secretary Humphrey warned, however, that future developments might change the administration's plans to cut spending. Communist gains in other parts of the world might cause us to increase our defense spending and our aid to allies fighting the Reds.

From the other side of the political fence came the voice of Virginia's Democratic Senator Harry Byrd. Senator Byrd acknowledged that the Republican administration has saved some money, but he added that it is still asking Congress for more money than it needs.

Mission to China

Political observers here will keep a close watch on the coming journey to Red China of two top British Labor Party leaders. The Labor Party, though not now in office, has a large following in Great Britain.

Former Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Aneurin Bevan will lead a delegation of their party to China in August and September. The visit is of special interest to Americans for two reasons:

First, Britain is our closest ally in the cold war against communism.

Second, under the British form of government Mr. Attlee or possibly even Mr. Bevan might become Prime Minister at any time. Their attitude toward communist countries could have an important effect upon our alliance.

The announced purpose of the visit is to seek closer ties with the communist regime in China. Mr. Bevan, particularly, has been a bitter critic of the United States. On the other hand, the British Labor Party has gone on record as supporting a British-United States agreement to examine the possibility of a defense pact in Southeast Asia to check aggression by communist China or its satellites.

Geneva Conference

It is now seven weeks since the delegates of the free and the communist nations began their talks on Far Eastern problems in Geneva, Switzerland. Thus far, no settlement has been made on either of the two main questions which came before the delegates—the war in Indochina and the future of Korea.

Some of the indirect effects of the conferences, however, are important. One is India's changing attitude toward the Reds. It was reported that India warned the Russians it would withdraw its friendship for the Soviet Union if the Russians permitted the Indochinese communists to take over Laos and Cambodia, the sister states of Viet Nam where most of the fight-



YOUNG Elliott Stennes can't tell time yet, but his Dad collects old clocks and uses their parts in new ones. Part of his collection is shown here.

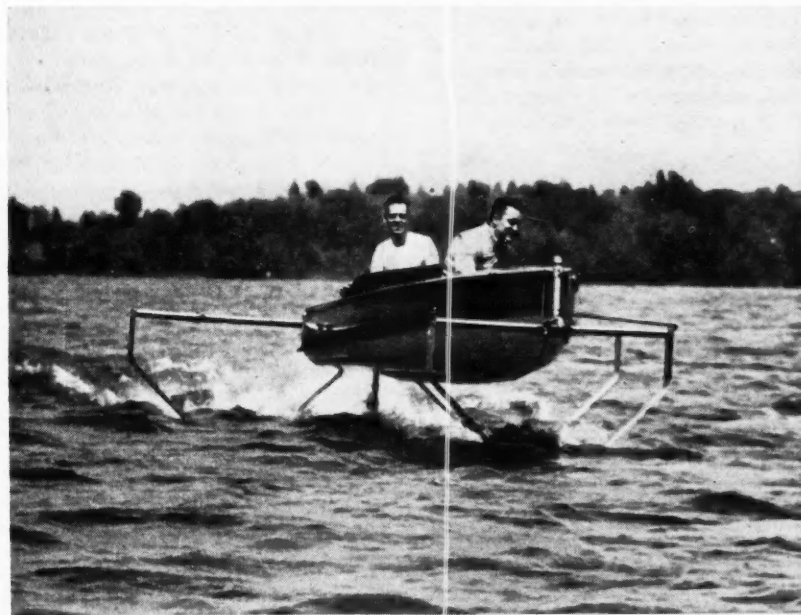
ing has been going on. Until now, India has tried to steer a middle course in the cold war between the West and East.

Another important development is that the U.S.-supported idea for a Southeast Asia defense pact is getting more support from anti-communist nations. Failure of agreement in Geneva may result in stronger ties among the allies.

One bad effect of the conferences is the influence they have had on French politics. France's government has had many different premiers since World War II. Failure at Geneva to solve the problems of Indochina, where French troops are involved, has made it difficult to keep a stable government in France.

Correction

In a caption which appeared in this paper on May 31, pictures of King Rama IX of Thailand and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma were incorrectly identified. The man on the left was Prime Minister U Nu and the one on the right, King Rama IX. We regret this error.



FLYING OVER THE WAVES is easy in this experimental Navy boat. The metal frame on which it is mounted holds the craft out of the water. The boat can skim along at higher speeds than it could if it were down in the waves.

U. S. Technical Aid

(Concluded from page 1)

Despite the fact that a relatively small sum is being requested for technical cooperation, many observers feel that this program has tremendous possibilities in building strength and stability in the free world. They believe that the technical cooperation program is already, in many areas, increasing the self-reliance of weak nations, and, by doing so, is reinforcing the security of the United States.

The technical cooperation program is, in brief, the plan under which our government is sharing American skill and knowledge with underdeveloped lands throughout the world. The emphasis is on self-help—we are helping the people in underdeveloped countries to help themselves. We are not imposing the program upon them.



PAKISTAN and other lands have been receiving help in fighting locusts. The insects are harmful to their crops.

Projects under the program differ a good deal in nature. They are based on careful studies of local needs, local conditions, and the desires of the participating governments. They are carried out only upon request of the host government.

The technical cooperation program differs in several striking ways from other aid programs which we sponsor. For one thing, the U. S. does not foot the whole cost. The host government takes over a fair share of it. That varies, depending on the country, but in many cases the host government pays at least twice as much as we do.

There are no military strings attached to this type of assistance, nor do the benefits come to an end when the U. S. technicians depart. Under the program, natives of the region are trained to carry on the work and to expand it.

Program's Beginning

Our technical cooperation program had its start about 12 years ago in Latin America. At that time we were in the midst of World War II. We badly needed raw materials found in Latin America, but output was lagging. A big reason for this situation, we found, was that workers were losing time on account of sickness.

Consequently, we started a limited program of health education in some of the countries to the south. Our main objective at that time was to keep the production of vital materials at a high peak. We found that many workers had been violating simple health rules. As soon as they were taught how to take care of themselves, their health improved greatly, and production in the mines and fields increased.

Later, technical cooperation branched out into agriculture and education. Farmers were shown how to increase their crop output. Schooling was started among the illiterate. Today health, agriculture, and education are the three main areas in which the technical cooperation program works, but it also extends into industry, housing, and public administration in some countries.

In his inaugural address in 1949, President Harry Truman suggested a "bold new program of technical cooperation." Because his proposal was the fourth of several points made by the Chief Executive in his speech, the technical cooperation idea became widely known as the Point Four Program. Thereafter, it was expanded into other parts of the world besides Latin America.

Under President Eisenhower, the technical aid program has been continued. Last year we had more experts overseas working on this project than in any previous year. Even so, the funds expended totaled less than five per cent of the government's total appropriations for foreign aid.

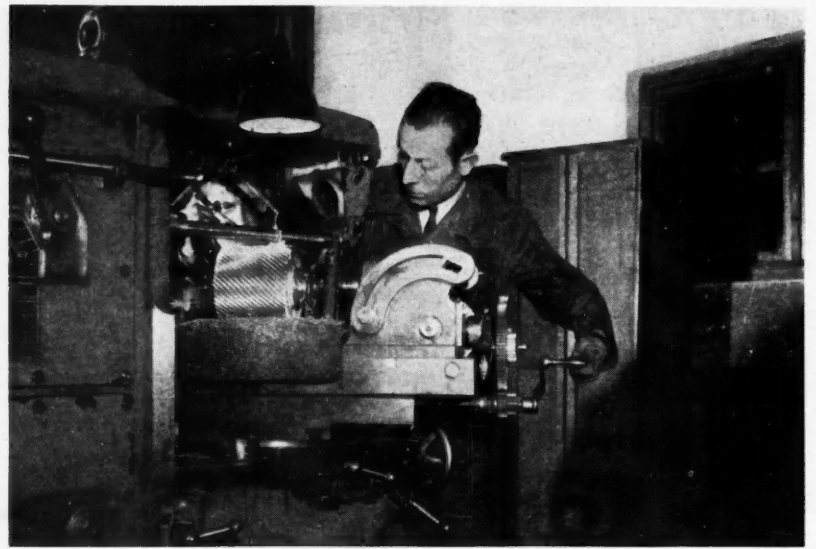
Valuable Weapon

Today the philosophy behind technical cooperation has been shaped by the cold war. We are convinced that this self-help program can be a valuable weapon in the fight against communism. We feel that well-fed, healthy people in decent homes will be better able to stand up against communist propaganda than are impoverished people.

Today more than 1,800 U. S. technicians in 42 lands are carrying out this program. They are imparting American experience which is already raising living standards in many countries.

One of the most striking projects in health and sanitation is found in the Amazon Valley of Brazil. When the program started in the town of Abaetuba some 12 years ago, 80 per cent of the citizens were suffering from malaria or other diseases. There were no doctors or nurses. Sanitary facilities were practically unknown.

U. S. health experts went there and worked closely with the Brazilians. Today the town has a good health



WE HAVE HELPED some countries get modern machinery and then we have taught their people to operate the machines. This scene is in Turkey.

center and sanitary facilities. Malaria has almost completely disappeared, and other diseases have greatly diminished.

In another Amazon Valley town, the annual death rate used to be 200 for every 1,000 people. The technical cooperation program has reduced the rate to 70 per 1,000.

In the early days of the program, 40 U. S. experts worked with 500 Brazilians in the Amazon Valley, teaching them how to carry out programs to improve health. Today the U. S. experts have left, and the program is entirely in the hands of Brazilians who are trained to carry on the work.

India has benefited greatly through technical aid in agriculture. Great emphasis has been placed on increasing crop yield, since India's main problem is to produce more food for its undernourished population.

U. S. farm experts have helped organize programs under which the village farmers are learning how to boost production, use the right fertilizers, control plant pests, and use better seed. Field demonstrations have shown farmers how they can increase crop yields on their own farms. In the village of Mahewa, an improved variety of seed increased wheat yields by 43 per cent. In another village in the same area, the yield has gone from 13 bushels per acre to 26 bushels.

A new variety of potatoes increased the yield from 119 bushels per acre to 235 bushels. In a village area in

Bihar State, there was an average increase of 738 pounds of rice per acre on demonstration plots. In one village in Pepsu State, farmers increased their rice acreage from 472 acres in 1951 to 1,800 acres in 1952, following demonstrations showing the effect of better seed.

All in all, India has been able to increase its food production by five million tons through the technical cooperation program. So striking has been the increased crop yield that Indian leaders think they can soon reach the long-sought goal of self-sufficiency in food—barring droughts or other natural calamities.

U. S. educators have gone to many countries to help fight illiteracy. Aid in the field of education is usually one of the first requests of a foreign government desiring technical assistance. As long as people cannot read or write, it is far more difficult for them to learn new ideas about health and agriculture.

Literacy Campaign

One of the most successful programs in education took place last year in Indochina. There a literacy campaign was carried out with excellent results. Within a few months, a large number of people were taught to read and write and to do simple arithmetic problems.

In Ethiopia, U. S. educators have helped organize an agricultural college, staffed by experts from Oklahoma Agriculture and Mining College. On Formosa, American professors from Purdue University and Penn State College are helping set up an engineering school.

The examples we have mentioned are but a few of the projects being carried out under the technical cooperation program. Not only is the United States sponsoring its own program in this field, but it is also cooperating with the United Nations in a similar program. We are supplying experts for UN projects, and are footing about 60 per cent of the UN bill.

No one expects that these programs will put underdeveloped nations on their feet overnight. It is a long, hard pull for an underdeveloped country to become a modern nation. Since the work is only beginning in most lands, the period of major advance is yet to come. But if progress continues in the next decade at the same rate that it has gone on in the past 10 years, technical cooperation may prove to be the key for world stability and peace.



IRAN is one of the many countries which has received medical help since World War II through the U. S. technical aid program

Open Minds

By Walter E. Myer

WE ARE told that we should be principled; that we should not be shifty and haphazard in our conduct; that there are some things for which we should stand though the heavens fall. At the same time we are warned against prejudice. We should be open-minded and tolerant. We should not be too "set in our ways."

Is this advice contradictory? Are principles nothing but prejudices in favor of particular forms of conduct? If so, should we be open-minded, tolerant, and experimental in all things, or should we give free sway to our feelings of approval and disapproval even at the risk of being called a creature of prejudice?

We would answer these pertinent questions by saying that one must find a place in his life for both open-mindedness and principle—prejudice, if you like. Most people err on the side of leaving too little freedom for themselves. They have so many prejudices, so many fixed ways of doing and thinking, that they have enslaved themselves.

One who always supports a certain political group, for example, has lost his political freedom. He no longer can use his mental powers to exert civic influence. In private affairs, too, we see far too many persons who are opinionated. These people take a definite stand the moment they hear a subject discussed. They are certain that they are right and that those who disagree with them are inferior or wrong. A person who holds stubbornly to too many positions impresses us as being mulish rather than principled.



Walter E. Myer

At the same time, we like a person to be dependable. We like to see men stand eternally for some things. The point is that they should be important things. A principle is a prejudice which is attached to something tested and worthwhile. But how are we to tell what are the matters about which we should keep our minds open and what are the ones which we should convert into matters of principle?

The only possible answer is that one should use his brains to find out. He should allow his intellect to govern his feelings. He should feel deeply about certain things, but only the things in which he believes intellectually. One should, by act of will, banish the petty prejudices of which he is ashamed in his best moods. He should stand resolutely by the ideals of which he is proud when he is at his best.

A person can maintain principles and still remain open-minded. He can make a distinction between sound standards and useless prejudices.

He certainly will be mistaken sometimes. No one is so wise as not to fail at times to see what course should be approved and what should be condemned. But one who subjects all his prejudices to frequent examination will free himself from many of the illogical and unsupportable notions which so often govern conduct.



IT LOOKS more frightening than a needle, but injections with this new pressure gun are less painful than the older method, doctors say (see story)

Science in the News

A FUNERAL ship built by an Egyptian Pharaoh nearly 5,000 years ago was unearthed recently by scientists. The discovery, one of the most important in many years, was made near the Great Pyramid of Giza near Cairo, Egypt.

The Great Pyramid is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Scientists have been excavating near it for some time, hoping to find the tomb of King Cheops, who had the Pyramid built. Because the ancient Egyptians believed that their souls would accompany the sun on its daily journey, they built ghost or solar ships to carry them on their travels. The poor Egyptian had only a small clay boat. But Cheops had a huge, richly stocked boat with a big "crew" of statues. It is one of these boats which has been discovered.

Other ghost or solar ships have been found in the past but they had all been plundered and robbed of their goods. Cheops' ship appears to be still intact. For this reason scientists feel it may be one of Egypt's greatest discoveries. The ship contains the first furniture and other items made by people of Cheops' reign ever to be found.

The ship is located about 25 yards from the Great Pyramid in an underground corridor. As the Egyptians believed there should be two boats, one for night journeys and one for day, scientists hope to uncover another ship not far from the first one.

The ship had been made ready just as if really going on a voyage. Oars and rudder were placed in position, linen ropes were coiled on the deck. The hull of the ship is 55 yards long. It has at least six decks and is estimated to be nine yards deep.

The wood of the ship is in such good condition that the scientist who made the discovery claimed he could smell the aroma of sycamore when he crawled down into the corridor to the burial boat.

A new way of keeping cool has been made possible by means of a new exterior paint that sheds heat. A publication of the American Chemical

Society reports that a coat of the paint applied to a steel roof can reduce the temperature under the roof by as much as 45 degrees on a hot summer day. Asphalt roof temperatures have been cut 30 degrees or more.

Called Plasticool, the paint will stick to steel, wood, aluminum, asphalt, shingle, glass, and masonry of all types.

★

A new injection machine which forces vaccines under the skin without the use of a hypodermic needle has been put into use by the Army. Called "Press-O-Jet," it is a device which reloads itself and gives quick, needleless and practically painless inoculations.

The injection machine looks like a double-triggered pistol and is used in much the same way. The muzzle of the gun is pressed firmly against the patient's bare arm, and a release trigger is pressed. The shot is all over in eight tenths of a second. A second trigger on the device is used for reloading.

The machine forces vaccines and other shots under the skin and is not designed for injections which are intended to go deeper.



PRISONERS go on television in this California jail. The TV camera in the ceiling can be trained on any cell so that guards can watch prisoners closely on receivers set up in the jail office.

Study Guide

Eisenhower and McCarthy

1. What statement by Senator McCarthy, as to the obligations of federal workers, has touched off a serious clash between the Senator and the Eisenhower administration?
2. Mention two generally accepted reasons why considerable information in our government's possession is kept secret.
3. According to McCarthy, what additional and unjustified reason also exists?
4. Sum up McCarthy's position on obtaining secret information from within the administrative agencies.
5. How do Eisenhower administration officials reply?
6. Is it a completely new practice for government employees to give congressmen secret information despite orders from higher officials?
7. Give past examples of the executive branch's fight against what it has regarded as congressional invasions of executive territory.

Discussion

1. Do you side mainly with Senator McCarthy, or with the Eisenhower administration, in their clash over "secret information"? Explain your position.
2. Do you think a federal employee is ever justified in disregarding the orders and instructions of higher officials? Why or why not?

Technical Cooperation

1. Describe the technical cooperation program being carried out in Libya.
2. Of the total sum being requested for foreign aid for 1955, how much would go for technical cooperation?
3. How does the technical cooperation program differ from other aid programs sponsored by the United States?
4. Briefly outline the development of the technical cooperation program.
5. How has the cold war shaped the philosophy behind technical aid?
6. Describe how Brazil has profited under the program.
7. What changes have been made in India through technical cooperation?
8. How are we assisting in the technical cooperation program of the United Nations?

Discussion

1. In what area—health, agriculture, education, etc.—do you feel that the technical cooperation program can make the greatest contribution to world peace? Why?
2. Do you feel that our technical cooperation program should be expanded, curtailed, or maintained at its present level? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly trace the career of Harold Stassen.
2. List some of the congressional committee practices which numerous lawmakers think should be changed.
3. What decision did an investigating board recently make concerning J. Robert Oppenheimer?
4. What request has Thailand made of the United Nations?
5. Describe the proposed Constitutional amendment involving our federal court system.
6. How large, in area and population, is France?

References

- "The McCarthy Story," *Newsweek*, June 7, 1954.
 "Symposium: Technical Assistance Programs," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, March and April 1954. Ten articles by various authorities.

Pronunciations

- Cheops—kē'ōps
 Laniel—lā-nyel'
 Thailand—tī'lānd
 Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"By the Law of the Land—Code of Conduct for Federal Legislature Investigations," by Erwin N. Griswold, *Vital Speeches of the Day*.

The responsibility for the conduct of legislative investigations is clearly in the legislature. It is clear, I believe, that no lawmaker has any power to make an investigation merely because he is a lawmaker. The power of investigation belongs wholly to the lawmaking body.

No committee or subcommittee has any power to conduct an investigation except as a result of a delegation from the lawmaking body. The same is true for a subcommittee of one. Everything he does involves the other members of his house, and they should share responsibility for his use of the power they have delegated.

Therefore, lawmaking bodies should have a standard of procedure which will keep investigations consistent with our basic and deeply felt notions of due process of law. I would like to outline some provisions which, it seems to me, should be included in a regulation of investigations. I have in mind primarily the federal scene.

This is an area in which the states have, on the whole, done a much better job. In Massachusetts, for example, the legislature has made provisions to protect the rights of witnesses and to insure proper conduct of investigations. As a result, there have been no complaints.

First, we should eliminate the one-man subcommittee in any proceeding involving a witness who appears involuntarily. Of course, there are situations where a witness wants to appear. Then there may be little objection to his appearing before any sort of body. But when a witness is compelled to testify, I say the power of Congress against him should not be asserted by a subcommittee of a single member.

Subpoenas present another problem. Some committees, I believe, allow the chairman to sign up a batch in blank, then let the staff fill in the name of the witness whose testimony is wanted.

No subpoena should be issued to

compel testimony except as a result of action of the committee itself, not the chairman alone, or its staff. There are few ways in which the organized power of the state is brought to bear on a citizen more sharply than through a subpoena.

A witness should be given several protections which have not been available in the past. He should be told in advance the scope of the inquiry. He should have the right to counsel, and counsel should be entitled to speak on his behalf as well as to advise him as to his rights. Many committees now permit a witness to have counsel, but he can give advice only when called upon. He cannot address the committee.

There are many other rights which should be established. A person summoned should have due notice of the nature of the evidence that is wanted. A witness should be entitled to explain his answers. He should have an opportunity to answer any charges or any evidence against him produced by other witnesses.

Also, there should be appropriate steps to make these procedures effective. There might be a provision relieving a witness from any obligation to testify, and thus from any punishment for refusal to testify, when the procedures are not followed. The committee should lose its compulsory powers when it does not conduct itself properly.

"Ready for Summer?" by Harry F. Frazer, *Public Safety*.

Close to 7,000 Americans will drown this year. About two in every three of these drownings will occur from May 1 to August 31—the peak of the vacation season. You will help make your vacation a happy one if you'll remember some common sense rules about water safety.

In case of trouble keep your head. This is important whether you are learning to swim or an expert. Many tragedies have been caused when swimmers were seized by a sudden and overwhelming fear in an emergency, either real or fancied. By keeping calm they could have saved their energy.

Be sure you are in good shape for



GUATEMALA concerns not only the United States, but also her neighbors in Central America. One nation which wants to curb Guatemala is Nicaragua.

swimming. Statistics show that most drownings early in the season are due to (a) cold water which saps the strength; (b) poor physical condition of the swimmer; and (c) poor swimming coordination after the long winter layoff. Every season we need to get into proper physical condition before tackling the feats we did last year.

Wait for an hour or so after meals or exercise before swimming. Our muscles have a tendency to cramp if they become cold or tired. There is no scientific proof that stomach cramps are related to the digestive system, but many people have found that they do result from swimming after eating. The same rule, waiting until our bodies are ready, applies when overheated, tired, or cold.

When handling boats, don't show off. Don't take chances or try to act as you suppose veteran sailors would until you have sufficient skill to be considered a sailor. A "know it all" attitude may take you so far from shore, or in such rough water, that you foolishly risk lives.

Always assume all passengers are green, dry-land sailors until they demonstrate otherwise. Depending on the size of the craft and various circumstances, allow non-swimmers in your boat only (1) if you remain in shallow water that permits walking ashore or (2) if they wear life preservers and are with swimmers able to make rescues. Keep the life preservers in an easily reached location where they cannot be compressed or damaged.

Small boats must never be overloaded. Boats swamp, or become filled with water, when weight is too high or off-center, or when people reach far out over the side, stand up, or trade places. This shifting of weight is much more likely to swamp an overloaded boat than one loaded within its capacity.

Always watch for threatening weather and seek shelter before a storm strikes. Little waves can quickly turn into running seas when the weather changes.

"Nicaragua Says: Reds Go Home!" an editorial, *Kansas City Times*.

Tiny Nicaragua, a nation of only 57,000 square miles and a little over a million people, may have given the United States ammunition for a brilliant diplomatic victory. Nicaragua has just cut off relations with Guatemala because of communist activities.

For years the U.S. has feared that Guatemala has been serving as a Latin American base for Red agents responsible to Moscow. Fears rose with the recent discovery that a shipment of Red arms was being unloaded there. Our difficulty was finding a course of action to stop the communists.

A generation ago our course would have been simple. The President would have sent troops to Guatemala and ended the threat. That policy of U.S. superiority has been replaced by an attitude of cooperation and hemisphere partnership. The Organization of American States has taken steps to outlaw communist expansion in this hemisphere. While resolutions were agreed upon, no pattern of action was charted. The U.S. seemed to be hoping for an incident to arouse opinion.

Nicaragua has suggested using the OAS anti-Red resolutions against Guatemala. If this is done, the U.S. would be in the happy position of agreeing, rather than dominating. Any action by the U. S. will thus not be taken alone, as has happened so often in the past. Nicaragua could provide the rallying point for the anti-communist nations of the Western Hemisphere. The situation appears to be made to order.



NEARLY 7,000 Americans will drown this year, but the total can be reduced if people will learn to follow simple rules of water safety (see story)